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SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1937.

## MONDAY'S MEETINGS AND EVENTS

Temple Chapter, Royal Arch Masons,  
Masonic Temple.  
Lectures of Perfection, St. Alban's  
Hall.  
Fickett Camp, C. V., Central Hall.  
Syracuse Division No. 4, Uniform Rank,  
K. of P., Odd-Fellows' Hall, 1000  
Old Dominion Lodge, K. of P., Lee Camp  
Hall.  
Jefferson Lodge, I. O. of F., Odd-Fellows'  
Hall.  
Richmond Lodge, I. O. of F., Belvidere  
Hall.  
Anawan Tribe, I. O. R. M., Laube's Hall.  
Indiana Tribe, I. O. R. M., Toney's  
Hall.  
Capital City Lodge, I. O. of F., Concordia  
Hall.  
Richmond Paper Hangers' Union, Eagle  
Hall.  
East-End Lodge, Golden Chain, Corcoran  
Hall.  
Richmond City Dental Society, Wilkin-  
son's Hall.  
West-End W. C. T. U., Y. M. C. A. Par-  
lors.  
E. L. Lee Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr.  
O. U. A. M. Hall.  
Patrick Henry Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.,  
Powhatan Hall.  
Grove Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Good Tem-  
plars' Hall.  
Rescue Lodge, I. O. G. T., Gatewood's  
Hall.  
Charity Lodge, I. O. G. T., Springfield  
Hall.  
Myrtle Temple, I. O. G. T., Pine-Street  
Baptist Church.  
McMill Union, Cathedral Hall.  
Carpenters' Union, Concordia Hall.  
Company E, First Regiment, Armory.

## RICHMOND'S BETTER WAY.

The story recently sent out from West  
Point, Ala., giving the details of the  
lynching of Anthony Williams, a negro,  
for criminal assault, is one of the most  
revolting in the annals of Judge Lynch.  
When the negro was caught, he had  
been running from the vengeance of the  
mob for nearly three days, without food,  
and it is believed, without water, and he  
was completely exhausted. In this condi-  
tion he was marched with a rope around  
his neck a distance of eighteen miles to  
the town of West Point. One thousand  
men were present to witness the final act  
in the tragedy. Williams was asked if  
he had anything to say, but whether he  
replied or not, nobody knows, for before  
the question could be answered, one of  
the crowd knocked him down and jumped  
on him. This was the signal for a gen-  
eral attack, and in a moment twenty men  
were stamping him to death. Some of  
the men, we are told, wanted to burn him  
first, but the more impatient ones decided  
that that would be too slow and so they  
stamped him to death and then burned his  
body.

The crime for which this negro was killed  
was a most brutal one, but so far as  
actual brutality goes, it was not more  
than that of the men who stamped the  
life out of him. It was brutality against  
brutality, the offender in the first case  
being an ignorant negro with low moral  
instincts, while the offenders in the other  
instance were white men of good rais-  
ing.

We submit that this act was contrary  
to every principle of civilization, much  
less of moral and statutory law. We do  
not believe that brutality can be checked  
by brutality, that lawlessness can be  
checked by lawlessness. The whole af-  
fair from beginning to end is a blot upon  
the civilization of the people of that com-  
munity.

We do not like to draw invidious distinc-  
tions, especially where the comparison is  
in favor of our own people. But we  
cannot refrain from calling attention to  
the difference between the conduct of the  
Alabama people concerned in this affair  
and the conduct of the people of Rich-  
mond, towards a similar offense in this  
community. Within a few hours the  
Richmond negro had made two attempts  
at criminal assault. Through the good  
work of our detective force, he was soon  
arrested and brought to jail. He had a  
preliminary hearing, and was sent on to  
the grand jury. An indictment was found  
against him at once, and he is now being  
tried by a jury, with a lawyer to defend  
him, and given every benefit of the law.

Such is the difference between the rule  
of the mob and the rule of law and order.

## THE TRUTH FOR HISTORY.

It has been often justly said that the  
records containing the official records of  
the Union and Confederate Armies, which  
have been and are being printed under  
the authority of the United States gov-  
ernment, contain the truth, the whole

truth, and nothing but the truth, of the  
late war absolutely impartially told from  
the original records.

These records will enable the future his-  
torian to prepare a better history of the  
war between the States than could pos-  
sibly have been written of the events of  
any similar period.

The honesty with which this work has  
been done under the supervision of the  
victorious side, has been a great credit  
to the integrity of the Union authorities.

We learn therefore with regret that  
there is a determined effort being made  
to suppress the publication in Series 2,  
of these records, of all of the correspon-  
dence relating to the arrest of Southern  
Legislators and Southern sympathizers  
by arbitrary measures of the government.

It is well known that Mr. Seward once  
boasted to the British Minister that he  
could tap his little bell and have any man  
in the United States at once arrested and  
imprisoned, a power greater than that  
possessed by the Queen of Great Britain.

That this power was exercised is a mat-  
ter of fact too well known to be suppres-  
sed, and while it is a power of which those  
who exercised it and their successors have  
no reason to be proud, it is a part of the  
history of war that should not be sup-  
pressed, and it will cause a blight and  
stigma upon all the published records if  
the authorities now break down and are  
afraid or ashamed to publish the truth.

On the 8th day of November 1864, 1,808-  
755 men in voting for George B. McClel-  
lan, of New Jersey, for President of the  
United States against Abraham Lincoln  
(who only received 225,067), "declared as  
the sense of the American people, that  
after four years of failure to restore the  
Union by an experiment of war, during  
which under the pretense of a military  
necessity or war power higher than the  
Constitution, the Constitution itself has  
been disregarded in every part, and pub-  
lic liberty and private right alike trodden  
down, and the material prosperity of the  
country essentially impaired, justice, hu-  
manity, liberty, and the public welfare  
demand that immediate efforts be made  
for the cessation of hostilities, and a  
peaceable restoration of the Union."

"That they considered that the adminis-  
trative usurpation of dangerous powers  
not granted by the Constitution, the sub-  
version of the civil by military law of the  
States not in insurrection; the arbitrary  
military arrests, imprisonment, trial and  
sentence of American citizens in States  
where civil law exists in full force, &c.,  
• • • calculated to prevent a restoration  
of the Union."

These were the statements of the Demo-  
cratic platform adopted in Chicago,  
August 29, 1864. These statements were  
based upon facts, then well known to  
those who passed the resolutions.

It is now proposed to suppress the of-  
ficial record, whereby these statements  
may be verified and their truth vindicated.

After Lee's surrender the will of those  
1,808,755 voters was suppressed by the  
stern hand of arbitrary authority, and  
the South and her friends were given  
over to the oppressions of a truculent  
majority, but it is due to history itself  
that the facts should be disclosed.

To suppress the records now would be  
a confession of the truth of the charges  
which have been made.

## REED'S GOOD WORK.

The triumph in conference of the sugar  
schedule of the House over that of the  
Senate is a triumph for Speaker Reed,  
and he deserves full credit for the victory.

Reed is undoubtedly the smartest man  
in the lot. He does not care so much  
about the sugar schedule as it affects  
the people, but he is a wise politician,  
and he knows that it would have been a  
serious blow to the Republican party,  
if the Senate schedule had been adopted,  
recognized as it is as a measure for the  
special benefit of the so-called "Sugar  
Trust."

Politics is Mr. Reed's business, and he  
understands his business thoroughly.  
When the President called Congress to-  
gether in extra session for the purpose  
of passing the tariff bill, Reed set his  
people to work at once, and in short  
order a bill was prepared and put through  
the House with a rush.

It was then sent over to the Senate,  
and the wrangle began. Reed sat by and  
waited, refusing to permit the House to  
transact any business of consequence un-  
til the Senate should wind up on the  
tariff bill.

Every day he said by his manner to  
the President and the Senate: "Gentle-  
men, we are waiting on you."

When the bill finally got into conference  
and the fight on the sugar schedule began,  
Reed's courage and back bone and good  
sense were brought to bear, and the  
Senate conferees saw that they must  
yield, and yield they did.

It was a fine piece of work, and Mr.  
Reed will no doubt receive the thanks  
of his party for saving it from a serious  
blunder, as he will receive the thanks of  
the business men of the whole country  
for putting an end to the wrangle and  
opening the way for the early passage  
of the bill.

It is needless to say that we do not  
believe in this measure, but if it must  
come, the sooner it is finally disposed of  
the better it will be for the general busi-  
ness interest.

## SUCCESS AFFRONT THEM.

In the House debate on Friday over  
the test of armor plate, that  
eminent Kansas statesman, Mr. Jere  
Simpson, declared his opinion that  
those Shylocks who have com-  
bined to despoil our government by charg-  
ing two prices for armor are now run-  
ning two war scares as a means of alarm-  
ing the people up to a state that will  
make them submit to the demands of the  
armor plate robbers. Jere referred to the  
complications between this country and  
Japan over the proposed annexation of  
the Hawaiian Islands and to those with  
Spain over Cuban affairs.

The enmity of some men towards those  
who are successful in business is a per-  
fectly unintelligible thing to rational on-  
lookers. Simpson does not know whether  
the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies  
make exaggerated profits in selling armor  
plate to the United States government at  
\$400 a ton or whether they do not. Nor  
do we. All that we know about the mat-  
ter is that we had rather see the govern-  
ment slightly mulcted in purchasing its  
armor plate than to see it create a vast  
plant for the manufacture of armor plate  
at an enormous cost that would be prac-

tically useless in a short while and that  
would be a haven for worthless and  
broken down politicians while we were  
using it. But Simpson's lack of infor-  
mation upon the subject does not deter  
him a movement in opposing these two  
companies having the government's con-  
tracts at any price which he can find  
the slightest ground for saying will yield  
them a profit. These are successful busi-  
ness concerns and that is enough for  
Simpson's purposes. In Simpson's view  
and in that of many others, success is  
a crime, and all successful men are to  
be marked as enemies to society. Simp-  
son thinks that the way to build up a  
country is to tear down every prosperous  
enterprise that it has and to bar the way  
for every other one that demonstrates its  
ability to take care of itself.

Simpson's case against the armor plate  
men involves the notion that they have  
formed a pool to rob the govern-  
ment and that the reason none of them  
will bid for armor at less than \$400 a ton  
is that they are all pledged to each other  
to keep the price up to that figure. Simp-  
son wholly overlooks the lesson that pool  
after pool has taught in the past few  
years, that if the pool price for an article  
is so high that there are unreasonable  
profits in it, members of the pool will  
break out of it to realize the profits that  
a cut in prices gives. This natural fact  
cuts no figure with Simpson. He must  
attribute results to the comorant appetite  
of capitalists. We have no doubt he  
is just as far in error in this notion as  
he is in his ideas about the war scare.

The armor plate manufacturers had  
about as much to do with the present  
state of public opinion touching Japan  
and Spain as they have had to do with  
the state of knowledge respecting the  
canals of the planet Mars. Our imbroglio  
with Japan is the result of the secret  
treaty that has been negotiated for the  
annexation of the Hawaiian Islands,  
which Japan thinks an injury to her, and  
our differences with Spain arise from her  
improper treatment of American citizens  
in Cuba and the barbarous methods she  
uses in prosecuting her war with the  
Cubans. The manufacturers of armor plate  
had just about as much to do with caus-  
ing the present state of public opinion  
concerning these two matters, as Simpson  
will have to do with restoring confidence  
and prosperity in this country when it  
comes. Everybody knows this, even Simp-  
son himself. But knowledge has no place  
in Simpson's plans of action if he sees  
an opportunity which he thinks favorable  
for kindling hostility to successful enter-  
prises and men. It is success that enrag-  
es him. He wants to go into partnership  
with misfortune and bad luck, and a  
heavy dividend of disasters is worth, in  
his opinion, acres of shops filled with well  
paid workmen and contracts that will  
load thousands of cars, nor is Simpson  
singular in his cast of mind. It is that  
of the Populist wherever he is found.

## THIS IS THE QUESTION.

The issue between the Index-Appeal  
and The Times is simply this: Our con-  
temporary said the other day, in sub-  
stance, that in the absence of a provi-  
sion imposing a duty on all goods im-  
ported on a certain date prior to the  
passage of the Dingley bill, owners of  
goods thus imported would add the tariff  
rate to the selling price and thus ex-  
port from the public a tribute which  
would enrich them only and leave the  
Treasury as poor as ever.

The Index-Appeal now contends that  
this is an exceptional case, in no way  
involving the principle of protection. It  
also says that those persons who have  
taken advantage of the conditions anted-  
ating the proposed tariff bill are "unscrup-  
ulous sharks who prey upon the  
people and the government alike." In  
other words, our contemporary believes  
in the protection system, but condemns  
those who take advantage of conditions  
incident to the passage of the tariff bill  
to swell their profits.

Our position is quite the contrary. We  
condemn the system which makes it pos-  
sible for any man to extort from the pub-  
lic a tribute which enriches him only and  
leaves the Treasury as poor as ever.

But, we are frank to say that when the  
bill of the land does make such things  
possible, we cannot condemn as "unscrup-  
ulous sharks" those who by forethought  
take advantage of the opportunity thus  
afforded by law to make money. It would  
be a beautiful exhibition of philanthropy  
if these importers should buy up a large  
stock of goods abroad before the tariff  
bill goes into effect, then give to the  
people of the country the benefits of their  
shrewd trade. But in the commercial  
world it would not be regarded as good  
business, nor would it be regarded as  
dishonest to sell the goods with the tariff  
profit added.

What does our friend think of the case  
of those who bought tea at high prices  
expecting tariff of ten cents a pound,  
whereas there will be no tariff, and tea  
has fallen? Were these men philan-  
thropists or unwise speculators?

## WHY IS THIS TRUE?

Are Dun's and Bradstreet's commercial  
agencies so far rivals that the public is  
to be misinformed in regard to the trend  
of business that one of them may make  
a point upon the other? It really looks  
in that way when the reports that they  
send out each Saturday are read. If  
Dun's reports represent business as  
bright and on the upward move, Brad-  
street's may be confidently looked to as  
taking a gloomy view of things, and  
holding out no promise of improvement.

For instance, Dun's review yesterday  
commented thus:

Excepting the great coal miners' strike,  
which may terminate at any time, there  
is scarcely a feature of the business out-  
look which is not encouraging. The sea-  
son is considered. Crops prospects have  
been improved by needed rains in some  
regions and foreign advances continue to  
promise a large demand. In many home  
industries, particularly in building, there  
is more activity than in any year since  
1910, and the week has brought a better  
demand in boots and shoes and in wool-  
lens, while the movement of freight,  
mainly iron ore, though the Sault Ste  
Marie Canal is the largest in its history.

And so on, hopefully, all through.

But directly under Dun's, in the same  
column, came Bradstreet's, which opened  
after this fashion:  
The dullest month in the industrial year  
is duller than usual, notwithstanding im-  
provement among potteries and others.  
This is due to a reaction in iron and  
steel, prices of which are dragging the  
lowest points on record, a back-  
demand for boots and shoes, and a threat-  
ened famine of bituminous coal. There  
are more coal miners out than at this

time last week, and, notwithstanding as-  
sertions that arbitration will end the  
strike in the near future, some of the  
larger operators in the Pittsburgh district  
declare there is nothing to arbitrate.

And so on, despairingly, all through.

Which represents matters as they are?

## THE CALAMITIES OF INDIA.

One of the most remarkable instances  
in history of a succession of calamities  
befalling a people, is that of India, with-  
in twelve months past.

First, there came a general drought and  
its consequent famine in every province  
dependent upon rain for its harvest. This  
famine brought millions to death's door,  
and carried thousands upon thousands  
more through its portals. Four millions  
of persons now, more than double the  
population of Virginia, are being kept  
alive by alms. The necessary conditions  
for receiving alms have been to these  
Hindoo, in many cases, worse than  
death and they have perished rather than  
lose their caste. Illustrated papers have  
given sickening pictures of emaciated na-  
tives who were the victims of starvation  
a situation not yet wholly relieved.

Upon the heels of gaunt famine came  
the Bubonic plague, or black death, the  
most frightful of all epidemics, and whole  
villages were depopulated. The neces-  
sary sanitary precautions to prevent the  
spread of this frightful disease, were re-  
garded by the natives as merely English  
oppression and was resented by the Mus-  
sulmen, who arose and attacked the po-  
lice, and murdered in their tracks some of  
the sanitary agents of the government.  
A frightful complication was thus pre-  
sented of disease, religious fanaticism,  
ignorance and prejudice.

While these conditions were still pre-  
vailing there came an earthquake, which  
largely obliterated the villages over a  
large territory of country and annihilated  
a railroad for fifty miles. Thousands  
upon thousands of persons were killed by  
it, and it seemed as if the foundation of  
nature itself was about to be removed.

This extraordinary combination of dis-  
asters has not been without its political  
effect. The agitator in India attributes  
these disasters not to the closing of the  
mints against the coinage of silver but  
to the fact that Victoria, the Empress  
of India, is out of favor with the High-  
er Powers and that she and her ad-  
ministration are objects of contempt.  
There has arisen therefore a feeling of  
great unrest in India, so that serious and  
coherent steps are being taken to suppress  
any libelous or incendiary agitation.

It is perhaps not improper to say that  
many of the conditions in this country  
which have been traced to the suspension  
of the free coinage of silver are just as  
irrational and far drawn as the argument  
of the East Indians that pestilence, famine  
and earthquake have come upon them  
because the Queen is out of favor with  
the Higher Powers.

## EXPENSES OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

The people of Nansemond have shown  
by their acts that they are in favor of  
reform and it is to be hoped that other  
counties and the cities, too, will follow  
suit, and urge upon the State convention  
at Roanoke the adoption of measures  
which will lead to such reforms as are  
needed for the relief of the State.—Suff-  
olk Herald.

If all the counties in the State had  
spoken out as Nansemond has done, there  
would be no question as to the action of  
the Legislature. It is idle to say that  
the Legislature has no respect for the  
wishes of the people. We believe that  
each and every member of that body,  
generally speaking, honestly endeavors  
in good faith to represent the sentiment  
of his constituency, and if they will but in-  
struct, the legislator is almost sure to  
obey.

Reform measures were passed by the  
last Legislature, by which the State is  
saving in criminal expenses not less  
than \$50,000 a year, so the Auditor of  
Public Accounts says, and other reforms  
of the same character may be accomplish-  
ed with proper effort.

But the various county and city con-  
ventions that have been held of late  
seemed to regard free silver as of far  
more consequence than State reforms.

## THEY DON'T MIND IT.

The so-called "National Democrats"  
have deserted the Democratic party, re-  
pudiated its candidates and denounced its  
platform. Consequently their use of the  
title and designation of "Democrat" is a  
fraud upon its face.—Atlanta Constitution.

The National Democrats repudiated the  
platform of the Chicago party, because  
it was corrupted by un-Democratic de-  
mands. But they have not repudiated the  
principles of Democracy. They submit  
the Indianapolis platform as the embodi-  
ment of Jeffersonian Democracy, and they  
will forever stand by the doctrine as ex-  
pressed in that paper.

They care nothing for the tenants of the  
Atlanta Constitution and papers like it.  
The Sound-Money Democrats know that  
if they had swallowed the Chicago plat-  
form for the sake of "party regularity,"  
they would have met the fate of Taylor  
Ellison, of Richmond, and have been re-  
viled and insulted with the charge that  
they were insincere, and that they had  
endorsed free silver for the hope of re-  
ward.

The Culpeper Enterprise says "We are  
indebted to Mrs. S. C. Bowers for a  
bushel of fine June apples. We are  
pleased to know that there is some one  
who remembers that the editor is still  
in the land of the living. We have a  
tooth for all good things and enjoy them  
immensely." Good. It's a wise man who  
sets apart a tooth for such pleasant pur-  
pose, and somebody ought to keep it  
busy until it breaks off.

In this cold and callous world a little  
sympathy now and then is touching and  
delightful. Our esteemed friend, the  
Louisa County News, fairly bubbles over  
with it, and thus portrays its feelings:  
"Rev. L. A. Cutler, though yet feeble we  
are glad to say, is improving."

The Whitney dinner in New York is  
chiefly notable for the number of people  
he did not invite to eat it.

Japan and Spain seem to feel that a  
combination between them is necessary  
for the protection of Hawaii and Cuba,  
but when Uncle Sam gets ready, if he  
should, there will be no trouble about  
picking that combination.

The man who is going to the North  
Pole in a balloon should remember that  
he will be largely out of range of the  
relief expeditions.

The Prince of Wales denies that he is

to wear the old style fluffy beaver. There  
is another piece of headgear which he  
thinks of much more constantly than  
that of an ordinary hat.

There is a fellow in jail out in Illinois  
who has five women calling him husband  
waiting on the outside. He has made no  
application for a pardon or commutation  
of sentence.

The Louisa County News says: "Mr.  
Henry C. Hiler, we hope is improving  
slowly. Cheer up old boy, do not get  
blue." Blast his hopes, Henry, and im-  
prove rapidly.

If the rainy season is still on somebody  
should furnish Weyer with an umbrella  
until he can go to the front for a fresh  
batch of Cuban stories. The old ones  
seem to be bearing evidence of the long,  
wet spell.

"Forty kegs of beer, two gallons of  
whiskey and several dozen sandwiches,"  
constituted the bill of fare at an anar-  
chist picnic in New York, the sandwiches  
of course, being used to pacify the chil-  
dren.

The Atlanta Constitution is discussing  
the "Genesis of Trusts," and the mean-  
while the country is more interested in  
the committees which are working up  
their Revelation.

The temperance people are running for  
office a man named Swallow in Pennsylv-  
vania and Booze in Kansas. This begins  
to look like an organized political scheme  
to catch votes at the old parties.

Fitzsimmons says Sullivan "can stand  
only two or three stiff punches." We  
do not know how John is on punches,  
but his record for straight booze is be-  
yond that of the average man.

There will surely be some trouble when  
in the matter of Barney Barnato's wid-  
ow there comes the separation of those  
blown in the bottle, and the base imita-  
tions.

A tariff is to be put on artificial flow-  
ers, but of course that will in no wise af-  
fect the costliness of society buds.

In Southern Kansas they are offering  
\$4 to \$5 per day for farm hands, but the  
harvest will have to wait until the people  
out there finish a few weeks' discussion  
of the per capita circulation and the  
crime of '73.

Pardon has been refused the Younger  
brothers. Those Minnesota people are  
evidently strong in ideas of protection.

The weather man in Kansas City has  
been overcome by heat. He was doubt-  
less a close observer.

A woman and a barber are charged with  
murder in New York and as strange and  
unusual as it may seem neither of them  
will say a word.

## All Together Till the Harvest.

It was pretty hard for a Baltimore  
minister to have his pocket picked on  
his way to the Epworth League Con-  
vention at Toronto, but thieves are no  
respecters of persons. They work alike  
upon the just and upon the unjust.—Bal-  
timore American.

## The Proper Thing.

Aunt Mary-I hope you did the agree-  
able thing when Mr. Sweetser indicated  
your tire.  
Mabel-Yes, auntie; and the proper  
thing—a kiss for a blow, you know.—Bos-  
ton Transcript.

## Finances vs. Morals.

John-John, don't you think you better  
give up trying to shave yourself and go  
back to the barber?  
Husband-Why, of course not. See how  
much I save every month.  
Wife-Yes, I know that, but then Willie  
is always around when you shave, and  
he is learning so many bad words.—Ohio  
State Journal.

## Exclusive.

"Does your wife belong to any clubs?"  
"No; but she's just joined an associa-  
tion."

## Life's Young Dream.

Mike-Me fadder don't work. He's got  
a picnic. He's a bicycle cop.  
Jery-My fadder got a better roast'n  
yourn. He's a ticket taker at de ball  
grounds.—Exchange.

## Risk Was Equal.

Dignified Girl (to flirtatious man—Sir; I  
don't know you):  
Flirty Man—I don't know you, either;  
so the risk is equal.—Philadelphia North  
American.

## On the Stump.

"I want to say this," shouted John  
Jinco, "as a State in the great galaxy  
of Commonwealths Hawaii will simply be  
a jim dandy!"  
"You bet," echoed Hon. Rousser Down.  
"A regular Hono-lulu!"—Philadelphia  
North American.

## COLLEGE FOR CATHOLIC WOMEN

Something About the Institution Soon to  
be Established in Washington.

The Times has received the following  
with the request that it be published:  
Convent of Notre Dame,  
K and North Capitol Streets,  
Washington, D. C.

Editor of The Times:  
Sir,—Together